Bhagirathi, Chandrawal, Haiderpur and Wazirabad, which is likely to save about 45 MGD of drinking water. In addition, as a long term measure, Board has undertaken construction of a parallel lined channel from Munak to Haiderpur which would save about 80 MGD of water through reduction in seepage losses.

The Board also undertakes regular testing of water from raw water stage upto consumer end, by lifting samples daily from distribution network, reservoirs, tube-wells and rainy-wells. To ensure potability of water, testing Kits have also been provided to Junior Engineers.

Rejuvenation of culturally significant cities

*270. SHRI R.K. ANAND: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to rejuvenate culturally significant cities;

(b) if so, whether that proposal has run through;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in finalizing the same;

(d) whether Vrindavan, Giriraj, Barsana, Nand Gaon, Kokila Van, etc. located in Uttar Pradesh are culturally significant cities; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to develop them including the roads from national highways?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) A scheme for 'Rejuvenation of Culturally Significant Cities' was conceived in March, 2000 and draft guidelines were also prepared. However, the Scheme was dropped in March, 2005 in view of the proposal of National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM). Infrastructure development of Culturally significant cities can now be taken up under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), launched on 3rd December, 2005.

(d) As ascertained from Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), there is no policy to declare any city as culturally significant.

(e) State Governments are required to prioritise and implement infrastructure development of cities including those culturally significant.